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1	<i>Ex Dir Constance C. White</i>		<i>FILE</i>
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<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT REPLY	<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY
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<input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE

Remarks:

This is a bit of an overkill and we'd be happy if you handled it orally.



FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
Deputy Director for Support 7D26 HQS x <input type="checkbox"/>	1 June 71
<input type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED	<input type="checkbox"/> CONFIDENTIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SECRET	

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions

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DD/S:JWC:maq

Distribution:

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DD/S 71-2127: Memo dtd 1 June 71 for DCI fr John W. Coffey, subj: Letter from Micrographix Data Services, Inc.

STAT

STAT

TO: Mr. Coffey via Mr. Wattles		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS: Recommend your signature. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; margin: 20px auto;"></div>		
FROM:		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

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DD/S 71-2127

1 JUN 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Letter from Micrographix Data Services, Inc.

1. This memorandum is for your information only.

STAT 2. On 24 May 1971 you received a copy of a letter from James Stefanopoulos, Vice President for Marketing of Micrographix Data Services, Inc., addressed to [] Deputy Chief, Printing Services Division. Mr. Stefanopoulos' letter (attached at Tab A) was critical of the Agency, and you requested information as to what this was all about.

STAT 3. Printing Services Division, in its quest for new technical information and advancements in the printing and associated industries, learned of a new system of litho printing from microfilm which had been developed by Micrographix Data Services, Inc. [] therefore wrote to Micrographix Data Services, Inc., on 29 April 1971 (copy attached at Tab B) indicating our interest in this development and requesting information on the methods used in this process.

STAT 4. To date he has not received an answer to his letter although the copy of the letter you received would indicate that the original had been sent to [] enclosing a copy of an article from the January 1971 issue of The American Opinion Magazine. A copy of this article, received from Mr. Joseph Goodwin, is attached at Tab C.

5. I would not propose that we attempt to answer Mr. Stefanopoulos' letter.

(signed) John W. Coffey

John W. Coffey
Deputy Director
for Support

3 Atts

Att A: Mr. Stefanopoulos' letter

STAT Att B: [] letter

ILLEGIB Att C: The American Opinion article

ILLEGIB

Approved For Release 2003/04/29 : CIA-RDP84-00780R004200230001-2

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SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM					
UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET	
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP					
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS		DATE	INITIALS	
1	The Director		24 MAY 1971	JH	
2	The Executive Director		25 MAY 1971	20	
3	DD/S		25 MAY 1971		
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<input type="checkbox"/>	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE
Remarks: <p style="text-align: center;">What is this all about?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JH</p>					
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER					
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.				DATE	
UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET	

FORM NO. 1-67

237

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171-2885

DD/S 71-2109

May 14, 1971

STAT

[redacted] Deputy Chief
Printing Services Division
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

STAT

[redacted]

At first, I felt the best way to handle your letter to Micrographix, dated April 29, 1971, requesting information about our capabilities with micropublishing, was to simply ignore your inquiry. But this tact began to rankle me, as I will try to make clear to you in short order.

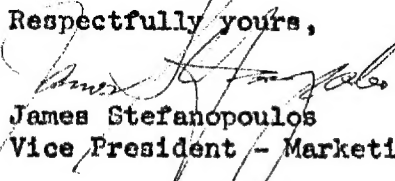
I consider the Central Intelligence Agency to be an organization bent on the destruction of the sovereignty of The United States of America; not its preservation. When even the New York Times newspaper as far back as February 1967, expresses shock in the discovery of the CIA's surreptitious role of bankrolling radical students (National Student Association and The International Union of Socialist Youth, for example), journalists and researchers through such a radical outfit as the American Newspaper Guild, then it is time to sit up and take notice.

I have, therefore, taken pains to provide you with as convincing background material as I can find to explain my position. Enclosed is the January 1971 issue of The American Opinion magazine. Beginning on page 49 there is an article on the Central Intelligence Agency: NO INTELLIGENCE, A Worried Look At The C.I.A.

Please read it. If there are any errors of fact in the article, would you be kind enough to let me know? Or if the information, no matter how accurate, is used to misrepresent the CIA's function, I hope you will make the effort to explain this to me and convince me otherwise.

Until then, I would just as soon have nothing to do with the CIA.

Respectfully yours,


James Stefanopoulos
Vice President - Marketing

Enclosure: American Opinion January 1971
cc: Mr. Richard M. Helms



DATA SERVICES, INC.

520 CAREW TOWER • CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202



Mr. Richard M. Helms
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

29 April 1971

Micro-Graphix
Data Services, Inc.
250 Carew Tower
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Sirs:

Recently, I was told that your organization had developed a system of litho printing from microfilm in a form of 25 pages on each side of an 8 1/2" x 11" sheet. These images, I understand, are of a size and quality that permit good legibility.

I am interested in this type of development and would appreciate any information you could send, particularly samples of the micro-litho printing and some idea of the methods used.

Any information may be sent to the address below. Thank you.

Sincerely,

151

[Redacted Signature]

Deputy Chief

STAT

Printing Services Division
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

AMERICAN ORIGIN
Jan 1971

NO INTELLIGENCE

A Worried Look At The C.I.A.

Frank A. Capell is a professional intelligence specialist of almost thirty years' standing. He is Editor and Publisher of the fortnightly newsletter, *The Herald Of Freedom*, has contributed to such important national magazines as *The Review Of The News*, and is author of *Robert F. Kennedy - A Political Biography*, *The Untouchables*, and other books of interest to Conservatives. Mr. Capell appears frequently on radio and television, lectures widely, and never fears controversy. He lives in New Jersey, is an active Catholic layman, and father of seven sons.

THE Central Intelligence Agency was established in 1947 after its wartime predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.), was exposed as thoroughly infiltrated by the Communists. Let us examine some of that O.S.S. personnel.

In 1948, former Communist spy Elizabeth Bentley appeared as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. On Page 529 of the formal report of those hearings is the record of Miss Bentley's testimony about intelligence she received from Comrades inside O.S.S. while she was operating as a Soviet courier:

All types of information were given, highly secret information on what the OSS was doing, such as, for example, that they were trying to make secret negotiations with governments in the Balkan bloc in case the war ended, that they were parachuting people into Hungary, that they were sending OSS people into Turkey to operate in the Balkans, and so on. The fact that General Donovan [head of O.S.S.] was interested in having an exchange between the NKVD [the Soviet secret police] and the OSS.

That's right, O.S.S. and the N.K.V.D. were working very close indeed.

When asked what kind of information Communist O.S.S. operative Maurice Halperin gave her to be forwarded to the

"Well, in addition to all the information which OSS was getting on Latin America, he had access to the cables which the OSS was getting in from its agents abroad, worldwide information of various sorts, and also the OSS had an agreement with the State Department whereby he also could see State Department cables on vital issues." Halperin was Chief of the O.S.S. Latin American Division at the time when, as Miss Bentley has sworn, he was one of her contacts in a Soviet espionage ring.

Carl Aldo Marzani was Chief of the Editorial Section of the O.S.S. Marzani has been several times identified under oath as a member of the Communist Party. Using the most highly classified information, he supervised the making of charts on technical reports for higher echelons of the Army, the Navy, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the O.S.S. Comrade Marzani made policy decisions and was a liaison officer between the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army and the Office of the Undersecretary of War.

When questioned before a Congressional Committee, Irving Fajans of O.S.S. took the Fifth Amendment rather than admit to his Communist Party membership and long history of activities on behalf of the Soviets. Comrade Fajans was a key O.S.S. operative despite the fact that he was known to have been a member of the Communist Party and to have served in the Communists' Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain during the years 1937-1938.

Robert Talbott Miller III was another contact of Soviet courier Elizabeth Bentley. An O.S.S. employee assigned to the State Department, he was Assistant Chief in the Division of Research. On a trip to Moscow, Comrade Miller married a member of the staff of the *Moscow News*.

Leonard E. Mins, a writer who had worked for the International Union of Revolutionary Writers in Moscow and written for *New Masses*, was also on the staff of the top secret O.S.S. Comrade Mins took the Fifth Amendment rather than deny his past and present membership in the Communist Party. He refused

of the day he was questioned by Congressional Committee.

Philip Keeney of O.S.S. was treasurer of the Committee for a Democratic Eastern Policy, a cited Communist Front which was active in promoting Communism in China. Both Keeney and his wife Mary Jane, invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about their many Communist activities. Philip Keeney was chief researcher for the United States Coordinator of Information, assigned to the O.S.S.

Donald Wheeler of O.S.S. was another Communist underground contact identified by Elizabeth Bentley as being actively engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union.

When questioned under oath before Congressional Committees, Milton Wolff of the O.S.S. took the Fifth Amendment rather than admit his past and present membership in the Communist Party. He, like O.S.S. Comrade Fajans, had been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and fought with the Communists in Spain. After the War he became National Commander of a Communist Front called the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

George S. Wuchinich of O.S.S. was also identified in sworn testimony before Congressional Committees as a member of the Communist Party. Given the opportunity to deny it, he too took the Fifth Amendment.

Jane Foster Zlatovsky was an identified Soviet agent, married to a well known Communist who had fought for the Communists in Spain. She was nonetheless recruited by O.S.S., and while in a key position supplied top secret information to Soviet Intelligence. On June 8 1957, a federal Grand Jury in New York indicted Mrs. Zlatovsky and her husband on charges of espionage for the Soviet Union. As is so often the case when our government finally decides to prosecute the defendants were permitted to slip out of the country. The indictment against the Zlatovskys showed they had turned over to Soviet agents important U.S. defense secrets, including the names and backgrounds of anti-Communists in the American intelligence services.

Exactly how many such Communist and Soviet agents were in key positions in the O.S.S. is unlikely ever to become public. Elizabeth Bentley testified that there were at least two other Soviet espionage rings operating within the U.S.

employees went directly into the Central Intelligence Agency.

Lyle Munson, an anti-Communist who served in both the O.S.S. and the C.I.A., has observed that the American public "has logically assumed that the operational arm of the C.I.A. was a hard-hitting and militantly anti-communist organization, since the only avowed enemies of this country are the communists." This, he tells us, "has proved to be a tragic misconception," the truth being that "the operational arm of the C.I.A. has been the haven for more left-of-center dreamers, social climbers, draft-dodgers, do-gooders, one-worlders and anti-anti-communists than any other single department or agency in Washington."

Little is revealed about the actual structure of C.I.A. The Director and Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Coordinating the intelligence activities of the several government departments and agencies, the C.I.A. operates as an arm of the National Security Council, now under the thumb of Henry A. Kissinger. The *United States Government Organizational Manual* describes its official duties as follows:

1. Advises the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities... as relate to national security.
2. Makes recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities....
3. Correlates and evaluates intelligence relating to the national security, and provides for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government....
4. Performs, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines....
5. Performs such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

All of which sounds rather vague. It is supposed to. A look at some specifics over the last decade may prove more enlightening.

When the Eisenhower Administration gave way to that of John F. Kennedy,

employees went directly into the Central Intelligence Agency. Cuban patriots to win back their country. Again, John Martino comments:

The abandonment of the Cuban underground may have been the result of cumulative blunders, but, to the Cubans in prison and the Cubans abroad, it had the reek of treason. A thorough investigation of what happened would seem to be an elementary act of justice toward those who died because of what the CIA did and because of what the CIA failed to do.

Haynes Johnson, author of *The B. Of Pigs*, also concludes that responsibility for the sellout of Cuba must rest with the Central Intelligence Agency. He says the betrayal at the Bay of Pigs was carefully arranged that later there was way for Cubans drawn into the project prove they had been promised anything at all. "In American terminology," Johnson says, "they were left holding the bag." Martino confirms this from interviews with fellow prisoners inside Castro's political prisons:

Early C.I.A. involvement in the sellout of Cuba is described by Cuba authority John Martino in his highly informative book *I Was Castro's Prisoner*. There Mr. Martino reports as follows:

In addition to being ultra-liberal in their political thinking, some CIA men were implicated in a series of conspiracies to murder President Batista, supposedly a friend of the United States, and to overthrow his regime. There was a scandalous involvement of this sort in the so-called Cienfuegos Naval Conspiracy, an assassination plot against the Cuban Chief Executive.

... a CIA man named Earl Williamson met with some of Fidel Castro's agents and supporters at the Retiro Odontologico, a dentists' building. Without the knowledge or approval of American Ambassador Smith, Williamson stated that the United States would recognize the Castro Government as soon as the Rebels overthrew Batista. There was also some discussion of the arms which the CIA was giving Castro surreptitiously.

Williamson's remarks were recorded on tape and given unofficially to Ambassador Earl F.T. Smith.

American Ambassador Smith had Williamson sent home, but his machinations on behalf of a Communist takeover of Cuba were apparently a part of his job as he continued in C.I.A. service within the State Department and was sent to Madrid and then to San Jose, Costa Rica, where he is now operating.

The abandonment of the Cuban underground may have been the result of cumulative blunders, but, to the Cubans in prison and the Cubans abroad, it had the reek of treason. A thorough investigation of what happened would seem to be an elementary act of justice toward those who died because of what the CIA did and because of what the CIA failed to do.

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... I learned about the men who were supposed to have been alerted by the CIA so they could leave Havana immediately before the invasion and proceed stealthily to the Escambray Mountains, there to organize guerrilla warfare. There were only two things wrong with this operation. They were never told that the invasion was coming and somebody, presumably somebody inside the CIA, betrayed the names of these Cubans to the G-2. The result was wholesale executions. In one instance, three brothers were shot.

Another instance. A man had been dropped into Cuba by the CIA to organize an underground. He recruited a guerrilla band and went into action. Then his radio contact with the United States evaporated into thin air. He was given no orders, no arms, no supplies, no contacts with other groups. Isolated in a hostile police state, he tried to encourage his men to rely on prayer. He too was captured.

The same *modus operandi* was in shortly after World War II when anti-Communist Albanians were "supported" C.I.A. in efforts to free that country from the Communists. The mastermind of Albanian betrayal was Kint Philby,

intelligence Agency was at the time cooperating in a joint British-American project to bring about a general uprising behind the Iron Curtain. Philby, later revealed to have been a Soviet agent, was selected by C.I.A. to coordinate the operation.

In the summer of 1949 a "committee of free Albanians" was formed in Italy, and in the spring of 1950 they were shipped in small groups through Greece and over the mountains into Albania. Kim Philby had drafted detailed plans whereby some were to go to their homes, others to designated points of rendezvous. Within a month, half of the infiltrators were either killed or captured. Those who sheltered them were butchered.

A few of these operatives managed to escape back over the mountains to Greece, knowing they had been betrayed but not knowing that Soviet agents in C.I.A. had seen to it that the Communists had advance knowledge of their every move. The technique of encouraging an uprising and then withdrawing support has been used again and again to identify and destroy enemies of the Communists. The people of Hungary, East Berlin, Poland, and Czechoslovakia -- all spurred to premature revolt by promises of American aid which was never forthcoming -- are only too well aware of how C.I.A. cooperates in such efforts.

The pro-Communist bias of the Central Intelligence Agency is even more obvious in the role it played in the assassination of anti-Communist President Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. As Norman Gall revealed in "How Trujillo Died," an amazing admission against interest which appeared several years ago in the "Liberal" *New Republic*:

The assassination of the Dominican Republic's Rafael L. Trujillo was carried out with assistance from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Arms for... slaying... the 69-year-old dictator... were smuggled by CIA into the country at the request of the assassins, according to highly qualified sources I interviewed in Santo Domingo shortly after the collapse of the Trujillo rule.

The CIA began shipping guns to the Dominican Republic in late 1960....

The key link between the assassins and the CIA in the arms shipment was a long-time American civilian resident of Ciudad Trujillo... who operated a supermarket in a fashionable neighborhood where

shipments for the supermarket arrived regularly in the capital's port....

Arturo Espallat explains in *Trujillo: The Last Caesar* that "The arrival of weapons from the Government of the United States was, for the plotters, tangible evidence that the might of the United States was behind them. Without that support there would simply have been no conspiracy. Trujillo had put together a powerful political-military machine which could only have been destroyed by intervention from the outside world." And the State Department had decreed that Rafael Trujillo, our most reliable anti-Communist ally in the Caribbean, must die. The C.I.A. did the job.

It also arranged to do the job when the Diems of South Vietnam were no longer useful. In fact the Reverend Paul D. Lindstrom of the "Remember The Pueblo Committee" has determined from a high-ranking government source that a C.I.A. official involved in setting up the recent Green Beret assassination case was also neck deep in the 1963 execution of the Diem brothers. This C.I.A. officer was, in fact, identified as a Soviet espionage agent by Colonel Michal Goleniewski, a top defector from Polish Intelligence, in hearings before a C.I.A. review board.

The Goleniewski case is a fascinating one. The Colonel had been cooperating with the United States by supplying information from behind the Iron Curtain. When his own information began coming back to him in his capacity as a high official of the Communist Secret Police, he realized he would soon be exposed and escaped from Warsaw, via Berlin, to the United States.

Shortly after his arrival in this country, Goleniewski was scheduled for a debriefing conference with the C.I.A. When he entered the room he recognized one of the C.I.A. agents present as an undercover operative for the Communists and, under a pretext, refused to talk. There was plenty to say -- but to whom?

It was Goleniewski who exposed an American Embassy official in Warsaw who had been a Soviet agent for eighteen years. This man was Edward Symans. Yet, in spite of his exposure, Symans was not prosecuted but allowed to retire on a federal pension. Edward Symans was an agent of C.I.A.

Colonel Goleniewski disclosed the presence of nineteen Americans working in important capacities for the Soviet Secret Police -- twelve in the State

identified several hundred K.G.B. operatives in Europe and the United Kingdom -- including such top agents as Georg Blake, John Vassall, Israel Beer, Gordo Lonsdale, and Stig Wennerstrom. All were important figures in the Soviet espionage apparatus. The Europeans were prosecuted by their governments; the Americans were not.

Vaba Eesti Sona, a New York foreign language newspaper, carried a most revealing article concerning Colonel Goleniewski in its issue for March 5, 1964. The following excerpt was translated for our use by the Library of Congress on November 6, 1970:

Former Polish intelligence man Michal Goleniewski, who together with his German-born wife defected to the West and since 1961 has resided in the USA, has given US authorities valuable information about Russian espionage against the USA. In closed hearings of the Special Congressional Committee on Tuesday, he gave more new and sensational information while exposing four US diplomats.... The diplomats retained responsible positions at the embassies and the State Department, and their "contribution" has been used by Moscow for several years....

Goleniewski has given the names of... secret communists who succeeded in obtaining responsible positions in US Government agencies. Some of them are even employed in intelligence. One... was a CIA worker... on duty in Vienna. He managed to give 1.2 million dollars to the Communist parties in the USA, Italy, and elsewhere from the money assigned for US counter-intelligence. He [Goleniewski] further disclosed the names of three scientists who are working for the benefit of Russian espionage. Supposedly there are many more such scientists, but he did not know their names.

Russian KGB (NKVD) agents have successfully infiltrated many US embassies. Only the FBI is not infiltrated by communist agents, according to Goleniewski, or if there are any there, their names are not known to him.

After questioning Goleniewski the Special Congressional Committee hurriedly took the necessary steps and ordered an investigation

cortecaling the j... that some diplo
mats and officials were working for
the benefit of the KGB...

That Colonel Michal Goleniewski knew what he was talking about is beyond question.* Certainly C.I.A. support of Communist interests is so shockingly aggressive that even American "Liberals" have been known to find it offensive.

In February of 1967, for instance, the *New York Times* expressed shock at revelations that the C.I.A. had been

*See *Imperial Agent*, Guy Richards, Devin-Adair, New York, 1966.

covertly financing radical students, academics, researchers, journalists, entire businesses, and legal and labor organizations at home and abroad. It was revealed in the *New York Times* for February 18, 1967, that literally millions of dollars had been channeled by C.I.A. through tax-free foundations to such radical Leftist organizations as the National Student Association, the International Union of Socialist Youth, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Brussels, the American Newspaper Guild, and others.

The international operations of the American Newspaper Guild, alone, were financed by the C.I.A. to the tune of millions. This is disturbing since the Guild was thoroughly dominated by Communists throughout the Thirties and has remained a force for radicalism in the American mass media. It was organized by Heywood Broun, described by *Reader's Digest* senior editor Eugene Lyons as a "literary trigger man" for the Communists. Former General Secretary of the Communist Party Benjamin Gitlow testified under oath that "Broun was understood by domestic Communists to be carrying out Kremlin policies in the newspaper unions."

The C.I.A. turned a million dollars over to Charles A. Perlik Jr., secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild, who deposited it in a special "international affairs fund." The Guild's international activities are carried out by the International Federation of Journalists in Brussels, and the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organization in Panama City. The latter, an organization which ignores anti-Communist journalists, received direct C.I.A. grants totaling \$1 million.

Beginning in 1958 the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees also fronted international operations which were financed by the C.I.A. Arnold Zander, former president

of the C.I.A., admitted that by 1964 the C.I.A. was putting \$60,000 per year into the operation through one of its "dummy" conduits, the Gotham Foundation of New York. This money was in turn funneled into unions representing members of the public bureaucracy at all levels in governments throughout the world — especially in Africa and Latin America. Given Zander's commitment to the Far Left, the purpose of this operation is entirely too obvious. As we shall see, the man who cleared these funds inside C.I.A. was a former president and founder of the United World Federalists.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Brussels is another group which has been on the take for C.I.A. millions. This while its activities in Algeria, Mali, Guinea, and Ghana were instrumental in turning those countries over to the Communists. A key international labor operative was Jay Lovestone of the United States.* He was a founder of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and editor of the Party newspaper, *The Communist*. Mr. Lovestone was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party until his contention that Comrade Trotsky was a better disciple of Marx than Comrade Lenin resulted in his "expulsion" from the Party — permitting him to promote the "Marxism" of Trotsky without the stigma of Party membership.

*Thomas W. Braden, former assistant to C.I.A. Director Allen W. Dulles, revealed to the *New York Times* of May 8, 1967, that he had turned over sizable sums of C.I.A. money (nearly \$2 million a year) directly to Jay Lovestone and the I.C.F.T.U.'s Irving Brown. He also admitted delivery of large sums from C.I.A. to Walter and Victor Reuther. At Victor Reuther's request, Braden told the *Times*, "I went to Detroit one morning and gave Walter \$50,000 in 50-dollar bills. Victor spent the money, mostly in West Germany...." Walter Reuther responded by revealing that Braden had tried to recruit Victor into the C.I.A.

Commenting on Lovestone's efforts for the I.C.F.T.U. on behalf of the Communist F.L.N. in Algeria, Hilaire du Berrier wrote in 1962: "When F.L.N. control of Algeria results in the inevitable consequences — Communist outflanking of Europe, Red control of the Mediterranean, and a wave of racial violence that will spread to the Near East — doubts as to Mr. Lovestone's break with Communism will increase."

The C.I.A.-financed International Confederation of Free Trade Unions finally became so well known for what it is that A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany announced in February 1962 that he was

Soviet Union that are currently headed by Aleksandr Shelpin, former chief of the Soviet political police."

It was in 1958, says the *New York Times*, that the M.D. Anderson Foundation of Houston began to receive funds from such C.I.A. "dummy" conduits as the Gotham Foundation, Borden Trust, the Beacon Fund, the Price Fund, the Tower Fund, Williford-Telford Fund, and the San Miguel Fund. The amount received just happened to match the amount it passed on to the American Fund For Free Jurists, Inc., a radical group now called the American Council for the International Commission of Jurists, whose principal officer is E. Whitney Debevoise, law partner of Francis T.P. Plimpton, U.S. Delegate to the United Nations and an intimate of Adlai Stevenson.

The Hohlitzelle Foundation of Dallas, Texas, one of whose trustees was Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes who administered the oath of office to President Johnson following the assassination of President Kennedy, began making major C.I.A. grants in 1958 to the International Cooperative Development Funds and the Congress of Cultural Freedom. The latter subsidized a Socialist magazine in Britain called *Encounter*.

Another Texas foundation, the Hobby Foundation of Houston, also receives money from C.I.A. fronts which it passes along to designated radical groups. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, chairman of the foundation, was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Eisenhower Administration. While in that post her assistant was the wife of top C.I.A. man Thomas W. Braden. Among the organizations to which the Hobby Foundation delivered C.I.A. money were the American Friends of the Middle East (\$50,000 in 1963, \$75,000 in 1964, and \$50,000 in 1965), Fund for International Social and Economic Education (\$50,000 in 1963, and \$100,000 in 1964 and 1965), and the pro-Communist Foreign Policy Association.

Two names emerged at the time of this "scandal" concerning all of this secret C.I.A. financing which have loomed large on the national scene within the past year. One was that of Sam Brown, who was in 1967 a "student spokesman" and chairman of the supervisory board of the National Student Association. He has since associated himself with the Presidential campaign of Senator Eugene McCarthy and was much publicized as the coordinator of the pro-Communist "Vietnam Moratorium" who declared that "the United

Vietcong victory. Brown was then a Harvard divinity student. When the story broke, he said he was "shocked at the ethical trap young men of great integrity were placed in" by the C.I.A. Until the exposé, however, there is no record that Sam Brown ever complained about the subsidies which had for fifteen years been supplied by C.I.A. to support the radical activities of the National Student Association on whose supervisory board he served.

On February 14, 1967, U.P.I. reported that since the early Fifties some \$3 million dollars had been poured by C.I.A. into the National Student Association. In short, C.I.A. had picked up the tab for up to eighty percent of N.S.A.'s expenses since 1952. This is the same National Student Association which during that same period had urged that Communists be allowed to teach in the public schools; condemned the maintenance by the U.S. Attorney General of a list of subversive organizations; demanded that Communist literature be made available on campus to college students and teachers; called for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; rejoiced at the Communist takeover of Algeria; urged U.S. sponsorship of the admission of Red China to the U.N.; extended hospitality at its 1962 convention to the Communist Party, U.S.A.; allowed distribution by S.D.S. of Communist literature at the 1965 N.S.A. Congress; and, even demanded repeal of the Internal Security Act. This is only a partial listing. The Communist causes pushed by N.S.A. with that \$3 million from the Central Intelligence Agency would, if fully listed, fill the next three pages.

Another "student spokesman" financed by C.I.A. was Gloria Steinem, now identified with the Communist-inspired Women's Liberation Movement. Along with Comrades David Dellinger, Arthur Kinoy, and Pete Seeger, she is now a national sponsor of the Committee To Defend the Panthers. Gloria, however, was not "shocked" at the idea of using C.I.A. money to support radical causes. In fact she said that she had welcomed it and worked gladly for a C.I.A.-financed operation originally called the Independent Service for Information on the Vienna Festival, later renamed the Independence Research Service. This outfit had headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and concentrated on disseminating information about the Communist Youth Festival at Vienna in 1959.

Miss Steinem continued as a full-time

the Communist Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in 1962. Through her efforts over a hundred young American radicals were recruited to attend the Communist Vienna Festival, and before the Helsinki Festival the group again recruited young teachers, lawyers, scholars, linguists, and journalists to attend. She described them as mostly "very liberal Democrats." Which has got to be the euphemism of the year.

The secrecy necessary for its operations has made C.I.A. a perfect haven for employing as well as subsidizing subversives. As the *New York Times* observed in its issue for March 30, 1967:

In the late 1940s and early 1950s many liberals who wished to serve their country found in the CIA not only a personal haven, safe from the onslaughts of McCarthyism, but also an opportunity to bring to bear on the problems of the cold war a realistic and liberal understanding of the pluralism of emerging countries.

Yes, American history is replete with examples of how "Liberals" afraid of McCarthyism serve their country. They are typified by the man at C.I.A. who was in charge of covertly subsidizing N.S.A. and a long list of other Leftist causes and organizations. That man's name is Cord Meyer Jr. He has been described by the *New York Times* as a "hidden liberal," submerged for sixteen years "in the anonymity of the Central Intelligence Agency," but is said to be well known in Washington's social and intellectual circles. The revelation of Cord Meyer's role came as a surprise even to his friends, one of whom is quoted by the *Times* of March 30, 1967, as observing: "He was not the C.I.A. type. He was a world government man." That friend knew Meyer, all right, but he did not know C.I.A. The *Times* adds that "at age 47, Mr. Meyer seems no less dedicated to the C.I.A. than to world federalism."

Cord Meyer's association with the Central Intelligence Agency was first revealed at the time of the murder of his divorced wife, Mary Pinchot Meyer, on October 13, 1964. The *New York Times* states that this murder was never solved. The Meyers had been divorced five years earlier after the death of a son in "an automobile accident." Meyer quickly remarried.

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Cord Meyer Jr. was born in Washington, D.C. on November 10, 1920. Their father was a career officer at the State Department was a well-known "Liberal." Cord was educated at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated from Yale in the Class of 1943. Later he attended Harvard. On April 19, 1945, he married Mary Eno Pinchot, the wedding being performed by the Reverend Reinhold Niebuhr, whose active participation in Communist Fronts is well documented in government records. Miss Pinchot's father, Amos, was an active Leftist who had been vice chairman of the Civil Liberties Bureau founded by such Comrades as Soviet spy Agnes Smedley and Communist Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Her mother was chairman of the super-radical Women's Peace Party of New York City.

While at Harvard on a Lowell Fellowship, Cord Meyer Jr. was invited to attend a Conference on World Government presided over by Justice Owen J. Roberts and called by Grenville Clark, Robert Bass (former governor of New Hampshire), and Thomas H. Mahony, a Boston lawyer who was chairman of the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation. The Conference was held in Clark's home at Dublin, New Hampshire, and launched Cord on his career as a radical Leftist.

In February 1947, all the U.S. organizations working to destroy American sovereignty in the quagmire of a world government met in Asheville, North Carolina. Out of this meeting was created the United World Federalists. Cord Meyer Jr. was named its first president and made hundreds of lectures throughout the United States promoting this cause.

It was as president of the United World Federalists that Cord Meyer Jr. wrote a book entitled *Peace Or Anarchy* in which he outlined a plan for military disarming the United States and merging it in a "Federated World Government under the control of the United Nations." Meyer proposed that "...once having joined the One-World Federated Government no nation could secede or revolt ... because with the Atom Bomb in its possession the Federal Government (of the world) would blow that nation off the face of the earth."

Cord Meyer Jr. was no small-time radical. In fact he had been Harold Stassen's aide during the summer of 1945 when the United Nations Organization was being set up in San Francisco. A story concerning young Meyer which appeared in the radical *P.M.* on March 21, 1948, declared that he was

up Meyer in the light of his activities in behalf of world government. "This young man has the best mind," Stassen said without hesitation, "of any young man in America." Around this time Cord was getting a heavy buildup by the Comrades, and another "profile" (in *Closeup* for January 14, 1948) observed: "To a growing number of Americans — and people in other countries, too — Cord Meyer, Jr. is taking his place rapidly in the select ranks of the shining young hopes of the world."

This "shining young hope" was personally placed at the administrative level of the C.I.A. by Allen Dulles, over the objections of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. There, under the cloak of anonymity, he has labored diligently for world government. In an article he wrote for *Atlantic* shortly after the formation of the United Nations, Meyer declared:

For those of us who have fought not for power but because we believe in the possibility of peace, the [U.N.] Charter is more than a series of harmless platitudes. Weak and inadequate as it stands today, it is all that we have won from the war. By our effort, it may yet become the symbol and instrument of a just order among men. No matter how remote our chances or how distant our success, we have in simple honesty no alternative but the attempt to make it that. As I have suggested, it is possible that we shall fail, and that the death agony of nationalism will be prolonged beyond our lifetime. But eventually, if the civilization of the West is not to disintegrate completely, others who believe as we do will succeed....

Remember that the above is from the man in charge of the unvouchered funds for C.I.A.'s clandestine operations! With unlimited amounts of money from the coffers of C.I.A. at his disposal, Cord Meyer has subsidized exactly those organizations most interested in concluding America's "death agony of nationalism" with a *coup de grace*. Through devious channels (one of which was the J.M. Kaplan Fund, Inc., of 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City) Meyer dispensed C.I.A. monies to such wildly Leftist organizations as the Institute of International Labor Research, Inc. This outfit maintains an office at 113 East 37th Street, New York City, and has also been known as Labor Research, Inc. It was headed by the late Norman Thomas. Chairman of

financing what the *New York Times* of 1947, described euphemistically as "17 left-of-center parties throughout Latin America."

Secretary-Treasurer of the Institute of Labor Research was Sacha Volman. He set up radically Leftist "institutes" in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. According to Otilia Ulate, former President of Costa Rica, the San Jose Institute supported only those Parties which "have the characteristic features which make them identical in doctrine and homogeneous in political and social attitudes with Russian Communism." Ulate said that all democratic Parties opposed to the Marxist regime in Cuba were excluded from this offshoot of the Norman Thomas and Sacha Volman Institute.

Through the Dominican Institute, using C.I.A. funds, Volman promoted political careers for such key Communists as the notorious Juan Bosch. Sacha had close ties with Comrades throughout Latin America and was neck deep in the Marxist-Leninist "Center of Research in Economic and Social Development" at Santo Domingo. This organization (C.I.D.E.S.) was financed by the C.I.A., the U.S. State Department, and the Ford Foundation. When his intelligence organization infiltrated C.I.D.E.S., General Wessin y Wessin of the Dominican Republic found it to be a Communist training and indoctrination operation. Sacha Volman was an instructor in that operation and was the man who, with State Department and C.I.A. direction, promoted Communist Juan Bosch all the way to the Presidency of the Dominican Republic.

Volman is suspected of being a Soviet agent assigned to Latin American Affairs. He was born in Russia, lived in Romania, and came to the United States as a "refugee." He is now a U.S. citizen and has been living at 245 East 80th Street, New York City. In the Hearings of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on *The Communist Threat To The United States Through The Caribbean*, General Wessin y Wessin testified under oath about Volman's C.I.A. operation:

MR. SOURWINE. Now, you spoke of 40 Communist indoctrination centers operating in the Dominican Republic under Juan Bosch. Did these centers operate openly as a Communist operation?

GENERAL WESSIN. Openly.

MR. SOURWINE. Did they display Communist banners or signs?

GENERAL WESSIN. One of these schools located on Caracas

Jagua. Not just a Communist hammer and sickle, but the Soviet flag?

GENERAL WESSIN. It was the red flag with the hammer and sickle.

MR. SOURWINE. Now, do you know where these centers were operated? You named the location of one. Can you tell us where others were?

GENERAL WESSIN. In the school Padre Villini Calle-Mercedes. This building, in spite of the fact that it belonged to the Government, was turned over to the Communist Dato Pagan Perdomo to install a school of political science.

There was another one, which went under the initials of CIDES located in the farm, or Finca Jaina Moza. In this school, the teachers were among the others, Juan Bosch, Angel Miolan, and Sacha Volman.

MR. SOURWINE. One of those names has come up before. One is new. Let's identify these men.

Who is or was Angel Miolan?

GENERAL WESSIN. Angel Miolan is a Communist, and I say that he is a Communist because in order to be secretary of Vicente Lombardo Toledano for 10 years you have to be a Communist.

MR. SOURWINE. Vicente Lombardo Toledano was an outstanding Communist, was he not?

GENERAL WESSIN. Yes, sir. [He was, in fact, head of all Communist political activities in Mexico.]

MR. SOURWINE. Now, who is Sacha Volman?

GENERAL WESSIN. He was a Rumanian brought there by Juan Bosch. I don't know him.

MR. SOURWINE. Did you consider him a Communist?

GENERAL WESSIN. In my country there is a saying that says tell me with whom you go, and I will tell you who you are.

Also involved with the Communist oriented C.I.D.E.S. organization was Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. The Parvin Foundation, of which Douglas was a member of the board of directors joined with the National Association of Broadcasters and C.I.D.E.S. to produce "educational" films. According to the *New York Times* of February 22, 1967, Douglas became a member of the board of C.I.D.E.S., which administered the film project in the field. The "educational

ident Bosch attempted an open Communist takeover and military coup late in 1963. The C.I.A. had been financing an effort to turn the Dominican Republic into another Cuba.

One of the most important of the countless operations of the C.I.A. is the Center for International Studies, established in 1950 with an initial C.I.A. grant in excess of \$5 million. The Center was founded at M.I.T. by Walt Whitman Rostow, who served in the O.S.S. during World War II and went to M.I.T. in 1950 from the staff of Swedish Marxist Gunnar Myrdal after teaching briefly at Oxford. Rostow was associated with the Center from 1950 until a security check was waived in 1961 and he was appointed by President Kennedy as Deputy Special Assistant for National Security Affairs at the White House. In the meantime he had three times been turned down for a security clearance -- twice by the State Department and once by the Air Force.

Another key man, in the C.I.A. Center at M.I.T. since 1953, has been Harold R. Isaacs, a super-radical with a well-documented record as a subversive. The following quotations, with the pages on which they appear, are from the record of the Senate Internal Security Hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations:

Page 2607 -- "In the last issue of Pacific Affairs there appears an article by Harold Isaacs entitled 'Perspectives of the Chinese Revolution, A Marxist View.'" Page 3627 -- "Some years ago, Mr. Isaacs published a book called 'The Trotsky of the Chinese Revolution,' with a preface by Leon Trotsky." Page 4103, a letter to Owen Lattimore from Frederick Vanderbilt Field, both identified under oath as Communists -- "Since I first learned that you had arranged for an article on the Chinese Communist movement from Harold Isaacs, I hoped it would be possible . . . I was very pleased with the way Isaacs' article turned out." Page 1220 -- Soviet agent "Agnes Smedley* was an associate of Harold Isaacs and C. Frank Glass, locally classified as a card-bearing Communist. Isaacs was for some time Editor of the China Forum, an English language Communist periodical first published in 1932." Page 1221 -- Soviet agent "Agnes Smedley joined the Noulens, who were jailed by Chinese authorities for espionage activities and tried and con-

close contact with John M. Murray, the American correspondent for the Pacific News Agency, listed as an outlet for the Comintern." Page 1247 -- "The Society of Friends of the USSR, Shanghai branch, was founded in 1932 by Edmond Egon Kisch, a Czech journalist, and long known as a Comintern agent. Among the more important members was Harold Isaacs (G-2 Document No. 31, S.M.P. File D-4718)."

As we have noted, this same Harold Isaacs has been at M.I.T.'s C.I.A.-created and C.I.A.-financed Center for International Studies since 1953. He went there directly from stints at Newsweek and Harper's, where he had praised Ho Chi Minh as "the George Washington of Asia." Today he contents himself with preparing position papers for the C.I.A. and other sensitive agencies. The Twelfth Annual Report of the M.I.T. Center says that Isaacs has been conducting investigations concerning "political change" in a number of countries -- supported by what is likely a dummy grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The records of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare show another such direct grant to Harold Isaacs (#M.H.-09179-2) for "A Comparative Study of Personality Development," further defined as (get this), "Stress, Social Change, World Politics, Comparative Study." Isaacs is the Center's top brain-truster.

The M.I.T. Center has published numerous books and studies by Rostow, Isaacs, and other security risks. For example, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency made a grant to Dr. Lincoln P. Bloomfield, a member of the Center's staff, for studies in "Regional Arms Control Arrangements" and "Soviet Interests and Attitudes Toward Disarma-

*Agnes Smedley was an agent in the direct service of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Central Committee of the Third International or Comintern. She received orders directly from the Central Committee in Moscow.

ment." Dr. Bloomfield worked out plans for U.N. "peace-keeping" forces to occupy part of the United States for inspections. Assisting Dr. Bloomfield was Amelia Leiss of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She will be recalled as the editor of the 1965 study, Apartheid And United Nations Collective Measures -- an analysis financed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which

the C.I.A.'s Center for International Studies at M.I.T. from 1953 until his death in December, 1969, was Dr. Max F. Millikan. Dr. Millikan was president of the World Peace Foundation a collaborator on at least one book with Walt Rostow, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He was simply transferred to the job of Director of the M.I.T. Center from his position as Assistant Director of the C.I.A.

Lyle Munson, formerly of both O.S.S. and C.I.A., discusses the strategy behind creation of the C.I.A. Center at M.I.T. and a general diversification of C.I.A. operations:

State Department policies and personnel were under bitter and continuous attack. It was decided that the secrecy of the CIA could be used to fight back. The operational arm of the CIA set about dividing and dissipating the growing anti-Communist movement in the United States and began to seek ways of molding and recasting public opinion. The charter of the CIA expressly forbids domestic operations, but ways were found . . . It began to finance studies and research projects . . . Next, the CIA began to route monies through tax-exempt foundations for these purposes and to employ scholars, writers and public opinion leaders covertly. Then it went after the press. It began to "clear" certain newspapers, radio and TV reporters and editors as "consultants" . . . Emboldened by its covert consultations with the newspaper, radio and TV industries, the CIA began to cause certain books to be published and to subsidize certain U.S. published periodicals . . .

Washington's authoritative Government Employees' Exchange for April 1969, carried a report from one of high-level sources which linked even New York Times with the C.I.A. B first, a bit of background. The article the Exchange concerned the takeover the reins of government by the "N Team," a group of top-level advisors incoming President John F. Kennedy:

... the "New Team" was to be a "paragovernment," performing for the United States "the same kind of functions" which the Central Committee of the Communists

penetrate every department and agency of the Executive Branch... by inserting "trusted members" of the "New Team" into key positions....

Besides key persons officially already in the Government, the "New Team" selected persons in leading banks, law firms and foundations for the penetration of the "non-governmental" apparatus of the United States....

One of the major "roadblocks" to the "infiltration" of the State Department by the Central Intelligence Agency New Team was Otto F. Otepka [in charge of State Department Security]....

While these vast and secret reorganizations of the Central Intelligence Agency's "operational" side were evolving, Mr. Otepka "naïvely" continued to apply the long-standing Federal and Civil Service Standards....

Mr. Otepka's "miscalculation" lay in his loyalty to the law and regulations, the source said, and his failure to comprehend that a "coup d'état" was about to take place, in which the "paragovernment" of the "New Team" would displace the "formal government" of the United States. He did not fully comprehend the "coup d'état" even after the "Thanksgiving Day Massacre" in the State Department in 1961 which liquidated the last vestiges of the old order in the State Department and raised George Wildman Ball to Under Secretary of State.

Among the important members of this "New Team" were McGeorge and William Bundy, Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Walt Rostow, General Marshall Carter, Richard Helms, Cartha DeLoach (F.B.I.), and Harding Bancroft. Mr. Bancroft is the Executive Vice President of the *New York Times* who is reported to have used the organization and facilities of the *Times* on behalf of the C.I.A. and the "New Team."

The vigor with which the *Times* attacked Otepka, the roadblock to their takeover, suggests that it may indeed have been carrying out a C.I.A. assignment, representing the new "paragovernment" in the way *Pravda* represents the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the U.S.S.R. Harding Bancroft also had a personal interest in Otto Otepka. As columnist Paul Scott revealed at the time the *Times* was working so hard to block confirmation of Mr. Otepka's appointment

The anti-Otepka strategist is

executive Vice President who once was under investigation by Otepka for his close association with Alger Hiss, the former high-ranking State Department official convicted of perjury....

Testimony and documents gathered by the Internal Security Subcommittee provide an insight into Bancroft's opposition to Otepka. These records show that Bancroft was first employed in the State Department in 1946 on the recommendation of Alger Hiss....

Whatever the role of the "New Team," when John F. Kennedy took office as President of the United States, he replaced Allen W. Dulles as C.I.A. Director within the year. On November 29, 1961, Kennedy named John McCone to head the Agency. On January 31, 1962, General Charles P. Cabell, the Deputy Director, resigned and was replaced by Major General Marshall S. Carter of the "New Team." On February seventeenth of the same year Richard M. Bissell, who is "credited" with engineering the "failure" of the Cuban invasion, also left the Agency — being replaced by Richard Helms of the "New Team."

Of the "New Team," Dean Rusk was now Secretary of State; Robert McNamara was Secretary of Defense; Walt Rostow, the C.I.A. man who could not even get a security clearance, was first named a Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, and then waived over to the State Department as Chairman of the Policy Planning Staff; General Carter was Deputy Director of C.I.A.; and, Richard Helms was Chief of Planning at C.I.A. Cartha DeLoach was promoted and remained in place at the F.B.I., and Bancroft in place at the *Times*. The Bundys, for their part, were virtually placed in charge of national security — McGeorge at the White House and William in the Defense Department. It was a complete coup.

William Bundy had begun a ten-year career with C.I.A. in 1951. He is a member of the *Insiders'* Council on Foreign Relations. As a member of the "New Team," the C.I.A.'s William Bundy became Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. This was an outrage in view of the fact that Bundy had been in charge of raising funds to pay the trial expenses of Communist Alger Hiss, had himself contributed to that fund, and had been an intimate of

McGeorge Bundy, a former member of the Council on Foreign Relations, played an even more important role as Special Assistant for National Security Affairs to both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He had studied Yale under the (now former) chief C.I.A. planner Richard Bissell and selected as deputy one Robert W. Komer, who been with C.I.A. since its inception. *Newsweek* observed in its issue for May 4, 1963: "Bundy is director of National Security Council and boss of high-powered staff" — which, in turn runs the Central Intelligence Agency. In his book, *Lyndon's Legacy*, the Frank Kluckhohn observed of Bundy's tour at the White House:

McGeorge Bundy is said by Washington insiders to be one of the most influential men around the president....

All moves toward U.S. unilateral disarmament are widely credited to McGeorge Bundy — as is the adoption as official policy of the plan to liquidate U.S. armed forces and destroy our weapons, while simultaneously building an all-powerful UN army and accepting the UN's International Court, which could then overrule our U.S. Congress.

These are the goals of the United World Federalists, before whose General Assembly Presidential advisor McGeorge Bundy declared in June of 1964:

... in the years in which I have seen the United World Federalists at work on immediate concrete issues, it has had a combination of practical effectiveness and sound long-range instinct which suggest to me that this force is one which has a depth and a power and a value — both in our country and around the world — that it would be very difficult to overestimate.... nothing is more important to the Presidency of the United States than the existence of this kind of organization.

This from the man who ran the National Security Council, overseeing the C.I.A., for two Presidents. One could cheer McGeorge Bundy's departure if he were not now employed as President of the powerful Ford Foundation, through which he has continued to pursue his Leftism.

Although the C.I.A. has been able to

McGarrah Helms, member of that "New Team" who was made Deputy Director of C.I.A. during the Kennedy Administration and Director by President Johnson. Helms succeeded Vice Admiral William F. Raborn as C.I.A. Director on June 30, 1966. He had been in the O.S.S. during World War II, and at the end of the War was assigned to work in Berlin under the direction of Allen Dulles. Mr. Helms, Allen Dulles, and Soviet agent Kim Philby have all been described as the "architect" of C.I.A.

Helms worked from the very beginning with the C.I.A.'s covert operations or "plans" division, which was concerned with espionage and undercover activities. He reportedly helped to recruit, train, and assign its most important agents. A number of these were personally recommended by Soviet agent Kim Philby. As director of the "plans" division his duties, says *Current Biography*, "included supervision of the CIA's political propaganda section, which secretly subsidized various private groups and individuals in such areas as education, labor, and the sciences." It was he and Cord Meyer Jr. who arranged C.I.A. subsidy of the Leftist and Communist groups we discussed earlier.

Little wonder that when Helms was named Director of C.I.A. the *New York Times* called him "the best man available," the *Washington Post* described him as "a professional to his fingertips," and Walter Lippmann declared that he is "an admirable director." In fact, says "Liberal" Senator Mike Mansfield, he is "the best administrator the agency has ever had."

If that doesn't make you feel uncomfortable, try the *New York Post* description (February 25, 1967) of C.I.A. Director Helms as "assuredly the most liberal person to head any intelligence agency."

One is hardly surprised that C.I.A. intelligence operations have come under fire. But if Director Helms is the "most liberal person ever," one can only cringe. A sample of such previous C.I.A. "liberalism" was revealed in Part III of a Senate document called *Communist Threat To The United States Through The Caribbean* in the testimony on November 5, 1959, of General C.P. Cabell, then Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency. When asked to supply figures concerning Communist Party membership in Latin America, General Cabell gave the number for the Dominican Republic as 50, for Haiti as 15, and for Panama as 110. His testimony beginning on Page 162

GENERAL CABELL. In Cuba?

THE CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

GENERAL CABELL. That question is related to the question: Is Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro a Communist?

Let me develop that thought for you, sir. Our information shows that the Cuban Communists do not consider him a Communist Party member, or even a pro-Communist.... We know also that it has been the assigned task of the Cuban Communist Party to prevent Castro's revolution from going to the right, that is, from establishing friendly relations with the United States, or ending its tolerance of Communist activities.

Our conclusion, therefore, is that Fidel Castro is not a Communist....

This is the same quality of C.I.A. "intelligence" we may expect from Director Richard Helms — who at the time was the C.I.A. deputy in charge of espionage agents. He apparently did not communicate the reports of his agents that Castro had been a Communist since he was a teenager. Or that Castro had been identified as an International Communist agent by the Government of Colombia as early as 1948, when he was arrested for participating in an attempted revolution in Bogota.

At the very time General Cabell, using the reports of Richard Helms' agents, had declared the C.I.A. "conclusion" that Fidel Castro "is not a Communist," hundreds of reports had come in (and had been ignored) from U.S. Ambassadors, foreign service officers, friendly diplomats, and "other" intelligence sources — all warning of the imminent Communist takeover of Cuba. One begins to wonder if "New Team" Director Richard Helms and his C.I.A. are on our side.

Suppose they are not! □ □

TIMES

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Front Page Edit Page Other Page 3

Date: JUL 17 1964

Young Bircher Says U.S. Helps Spread of Communism

The locations of 10 intercontinental ballistic missiles in Cuba were pinpointed last night by a 26-year-old editor of an anti-Communist magazine speaking to more than 100 persons at the Holiday Inn in Kansas City, Kansas.

Scott Stanley, jr., managing editor of the American Opinion, who is also a native of Kansas City, Kansas, and a graduate of Wyandotte high school, said the locations of the missile silos would be published in the July-August issue of the magazine.

Hopes CIA Will Buy It

"It is my hope," Stanley said, "that the CIA will spend \$1 and buy a copy of it for the information."

Stanley's remarks on the missiles followed a heated denouncement of American foreign policy in Cuba. He said the United States aided Fidel Castro to attain power.

"The Communist movement, not only in Cuba but in dozens of other areas, has gone nowhere since the end of World War II without the direct or indirect aid of the United States State department," Stanley said.

The American Opinion, whose editor is Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch society, provided the people of this country, Stanley said, with irrevocable proof of Castro's Communist affiliation and even documented its proof with evidence that the bearded revolutionist was a working Communist as far back as 1948.

Raises Treason Question

"I ask you," Stanley said, "is it error or is it treason for the State department to provide aid even though they know their aid is going to the Communists? Surely no reasonable, decent man can say if it isn't error it can be nothing but treason."

Stanley, in his 90-minute speech on foreign aid, said



Scott Stanley, jr.

"Romulo Betancourt said, 'I am and always have been a Communist,'" Stanley told his audience. "Yet we send his country 500 million dollars in federal aid and report that he is a Social Democrat."

"In April of this year we welcomed Betancourt to this country and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller said he and the president of Venezuela had been friends for nearly three decades. Three decades ago Betancourt was founding a Communist party cell. It almost makes you wonder where the two met, doesn't it?"

Algerian Aid Cited

Stanley also cited the State department's assistance to Ahmed Ben Bella, Algerian premier. Ben Bella has been a Communist worker since his teen-age years, Stanley said.

"Ben Bella was taken to a place of honor atop the tomb of Lenin for May day ceremonies," Stanley said. "He watched the Communist troops pass."

"On October 15 of 1962 he was brought to this country, given a

21-gun salute, heard a speech delivered in French and thanked the President for his backing. He also was given 128 million dollars in federal aid to be added to 21 million dollars that had already been sent.

"Then he went to Cuba, kissed Castro on his hairy cheeks and said he was going to have in Algeria a Communist government, and the State department continues to offer aid.

"Let us pray to God it is error," Stanley said. "For if it is not, it is treason. Tell me that such a continuing action by the State department can be error.

"My God, if it was error, you would think there would be an error on our side once in a while."

Stanley, a member of the John Birch society, said his magazine is in no way affiliated with the organization and fights against membership in any organization.

"It is just an anti-Communist publication," he said.

Stanley told the group that the answer to the continuing encroachments on the liberties of the country's people is a concerted effort.

Extremism for All

"All Americans must pick up the same sort of line," he said. "When it comes to liberty we must all be extremists."

The honest, prudent American must be concerned, he must get involved, Stanley said.

Stanley indicated that his views might be aired during Sen. Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign, and he said there were Goldwater backers with the courage and conviction to bring to light the fallacies prevailing in the State department and other areas of government.

The program, the first of its kind to be sponsored by a group calling itself the American Opinion Forum, was delayed about one hour while the audience watched Senator Goldwater's acceptance speech on television.

The newly organized forum's chairman, Dick Lyons, said the organization will try to bring anti-Communist speakers to the area.

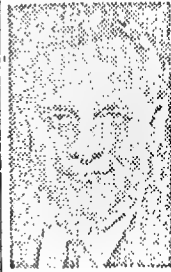
OCT 11 1965

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Birchers Draw Answering Fire

By Jack Anderson

The Republican broadside against the John Birch Society is merely the return fire upon those patriots of the



Anderson

soapbox, who hit responsible conservatives while claiming to aim at the Communists.

This column has seen the confidential minutes of a typical John Birch meeting,

at which ritual denunciations of the Communists were heard. But the most scathing attack was made not upon the Communists but upon the conservatives, who refuse to swallow extremist John Birch doctrine.

The featured speaker was Scott Stanley, editor of American Opinion, the Society's official magazine, who has a reputation as a spellbinder on the stump.

"The stupidity," he said, "of the conservative majority being pushed around by the liberals is beyond my comprehension."

Then he lashed into former President Eisenhower, whom he accused of removing "less than 150 security risks" from the State Department.

Most of these, he declared contemptuously, were reinstated in their old jobs or transferred to other positions.

Stanley claimed that Ike had left the State Department crawling with 800 Communists and security risks.

He didn't mention that Ike had given the housecleaning job at the State Department to one of the late Sen. Joe McCarthy's henchmen, Scott McLeod, who, after hunting in all the cracks and corners in the State Department, admitted to a Senate committee that he had been unable to find a single Communist.

Relief for Banks

This column reported recently on the efforts of Rep. Thomas Ashley (D-Ohio) to ram through special legislation that would virtually exempt banks from antitrust laws.

His bill would grant retroactive immunity to three big bank combines, including Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York City, whose merger was declared illegal last March by a U.S. District Court.

Ashley managed to force a hearing on his bill over the opposition of House Banking Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex).

Voting with Ashley were Republicans Brock (Tenn.), Clawson (Calif.), Dwyer (N.J.), Fino (N.J.), Halpern (N.Y.), Harvey (Mich.), Johnson (Pa.), Mize (Kan.), Stanton, (Ohio), Talcott, (Calif.)

They were joined by Democrats Cabell, (Tex.), Gettys, (S.C.), Grabowski, (Conn.), Hansen, (Iowa), Ottinger (N.Y.) and St. Germain, (R.I.) and Widnall (N.J.).

After the vote, Patman commented privately: "When the Justice Department stepped on the toes of the country's fourth largest bank (Manufacturers Hanover), the roar let out by Wall Street was heard in every congressional district. The bank's lawyers didn't even file a motion for appeal. Instead, they rushed to Congress for this extreme and unprecedented relief."

Firearm Champion

One of the most outspoken opponents of the Dodd bill, which would restrict the free sale of firearms to criminals, mental patients and juveniles, has been Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D-Fla.).

He is also a part-time major general, who won his stars fighting for Army appropriations on Capitol Hill.

Sikes has long been championing the right of everyone, fools and imbeciles included, to buy weapons, free of Government regulation. A few weeks before President Kennedy was gunned down, Sikes actually tacked an amendment to the Arms Control Act, prohibiting any interference with "the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms by an individual for the lawful purpose of personal defense,

sport, recreation, education or training.

Not long afterward, he was fined \$50 for using his own firearms for unlawful purposes. He pleaded guilty to the charge of hunting turkey over a baited field in Chatom, Ala.

More recently, Sikes has been leading the battle against the bill, introduced by Sen. Thomas Dodd (D-Conn.), to stop the unrestricted traffic in foreign-made and military-surplus firearms.

Testifying before both the Senate and House hearings, Sikes accused President Johnson and Sen. Dodd of going off "half cocked" with their gun proposals and warned that their legislation would violate states' rights.

However, the Senate report on gun legislation, still in confidential draft form, points out that state laws are inadequate to curb the underworld gun traffic.

"The Massachusetts State Police," declared the Senate report, "have traced 87 per cent of the concealable firearms used in crimes in Massachusetts to out-of-state purchases."

The confidential report also discloses: "In gun murders involving emotional provocation, it is apparent that if the gun were not available on the spur of the moment, many such murders could well have ended in assault."

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AMERICAN OPINION

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Dear Reader:

On July 21, 1861, thirty-five miles southwest of Washington, along a creek called Bull Run, largely untrained Confederate forces met the Union army in what is called the First Battle of Manassas. Green recruits panicked in the field. Confederate General Bee, in full retreat, shouted to Thomas J. Jackson: "General, they are beating us back." At the front rank of his own well-drilled Virginia brigade, General Jackson gritted his teeth and refused to give ground. "They are beating us back," Bee repeated. "Then, Sir," Jackson shouted, "we will give them the bayonet."

General Bee drew his saber and moved forward, rallying his troops by pointing at the steadfast Thomas Jackson. "Look there," he roared again and again. "Look there at Jackson standing like a stone wall!"

General Jackson stood fast under brutal fire, and the green Confederate recruits, stirred to valor by his example, went on to rout the Union forces and drive them from the field. Stonewall Jackson, as he was thereafter called, proved himself one of the half-dozen greatest of all American battlefield commanders. His Valley campaign of 1862 is perhaps the most remarkable display of strategic science in all American military history. So brilliant a commander was he that General Robert E. Lee said of him: "If I had had Jackson at Gettysburg, I should have won the battle." Two months before, Jackson's own troops had fired on him by error, thinking him too far forward to be anything but an enemy scout, and Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded.

In the next ninety-six pages you will discover why we have chosen this issue of *American Opinion* to bear a cover portrait of Lt. General Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson. We believe that you will find the articles you are about to read on President Richard Nixon (Gary Allen, Page 1) and the Central Intelligence Agency (Frank Capell, Page 49) as much like General Bee's report to Jackson that "they are beating us back" as anything we have ever published. The America we love is again threatened from Washington, and good men are in retreat. As E. Merrill Root suggests in his powerful essay beginning on Page 41, it is a time for heroes. It is a time to stand as did Jackson "like a stone wall."

Dare to stand with us. The battle can be won!

Sincerely,

Scott Stanley Jr.

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TRANSMITTAL SLIP			27 May 1971		
TO: Mr. Coffey via Mr. Wattles					
ROOM NO.		BUILDING			
REMARKS:					
Recommend your signature.					
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">CND</p> <p><i>John Goodwin sent us a copy of the American Opinion article which is attached. Would you want to send it to the Director with this letter?</i></p>					
FROM:					
ROOM NO.		BUILDING		EXTENSION	

FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

STAT

STAT

CND.-

I'll send it -

DCI doesn't
have to read it
if he doesn't want
to —

MAY 1971

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Micro-Graphix Data Services, Inc.

FROM:

EXTENSION

NO.

Acting Chief, PSD/OL
158 Printing Services Bldg.

DATE

26 MAY 1971

STAT

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

1. EO-DD/S
7D-24 Hqs. Bldg.

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OL 1-2838

26 MAY 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Officer to the DD/S

SUBJECT : Micro-Graphix Data Services, Inc.

1. In response to our telecon of 25 May 1971 concerning correspondence with Micro-Graphix Data Services, Inc., the following is provided for your information.

2. The Printing Services Division is constantly on the alert to learn of new technical information and advancements in the printing and associated industries. The micropublishing industry is of particular interest at the present time. Recently, [] Chief, PSD, became aware of a system of litho printing from microfilm. This system encompassed the formatting of 25 pages on an offset plate and printing on a single sheet, 8 1/2" x 11". The system is supposed to have produced good quality and legibility when printed. STAT

3. I am not exactly sure as to where [] obtained this information, but think it was from either a technical publication or from contacts in the graphic arts industry. Our Systems Staff located and identified Micro-Graphix Data Services, Inc., as having the system. As a consequence, a letter was forwarded to them seeking information, methods, and samples of the micro-litho printing (see attachment). STAT

4. Requests of this nature are completely overt and routine. The graphic arts industry attempts to make new technical information available on a broad basis through magazines, special publications, newsletters, etc., and the Printing Services Division takes advantage of these services whenever possible. STAT

[]
Acting Chief
Printing Services Division, OL

Att

cc: D/L

OL 1-2838

Called [] — he
has not received the
original of this which
would include the magazine
article.

STAT

I asked [] to send me
a copy of his letter to
Micrographics.

STAT